The European Space Agency (ESA) ArgoMoon, is one of 13 CubeSats to be launched with the Space Launch System (SLS) for the Exploration Mission 1 (EM-1) scheduled for February 2019.
Agenda

- Overview
- Upcoming CubeSat Support for NEN
- NEN Lunar/L1/L2 CubeSat Support
- NEN Evolution
- Conclusion
Near Earth Network Overview

- As shown on the following slide, the NASA Near Earth Network (NEN) is composed of stations distributed throughout the world
- **NEN services**
  - NASA-owned and operated ground stations
  - Partner agencies (e.g., National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Command and Data Acquisition (CDA))
  - Commercial ground station providers (e.g., Kongsberg Satellite Services (KSAT), Swedish Space Corporation (SSC) and its subsidiaries, Deutsches Zentrum für Luft- und Raumfahrt (DLR))
- **The NEN supports orbits in the Near Earth region from Earth to 2 million kilometers**
  - Communication services are provided for various low-Earth orbits (LEO), geosynchronous orbits (GEO), highly elliptical orbits (HEO), LaGrange orbits, lunar and suborbital, and launch trajectories
**THE NEAR EARTH NETWORK PROJECT**

**ABOUT:**

The Near Earth Network (NEN) is comprised of tracking stations distributed throughout the world in locations as shown on this map.

The NEN provides Telemetry, Tracking, and Commanding (TT&C) and ranging services to an extensive and diverse customer base, which includes approximately 10 missions - from the high-rate Earth Observing System (EOS) missions such as Aqua,Aura,SMAP, AIM, EO-1, GRACE, DISCOVER, and DCO-2, to Small Explorer (SMEX) missions including IRIS and HESSI.

**SCHEDULING**

It also provides TT&C services for an average of about 150 passes per day. Commercial stations such as Kongerberg Satellite (KSat) Svalbard Ground Station (SGS) in Norway and SSC/USN Alaska Ground Station in North Pole, Alaska provide almost half of the 150 passes per day collectively.

**QUICK FACTS:**

• Space communications at Goldsbar and Wallops goes back to the beginning days of NASA.
• SSC's software and hardware engineers in the 80's and 90's conceived and were responsible for what is today the NASA NEN 10 meter and 11 meter ground stations at Wallops, Alaska, and McMurdo.
• Today, SSC is fortunate to continue its leadership role for the Near Earth Network.
• The Near Earth Network (NEN) supports about 40 NASA and other agency satellites.
• The NEN collects about 1,600,000,000,000 science bytes/day, which is the equivalent of 100 ten-hour DVD quality movies/day.
• Today the NEN average data rate is 100 million bits/second and the highest satellite downlink rate is 350 million bits/second from the Lunar Reconnaissance Observatory.
• Future satellite data rates are expected to be an order of magnitude greater: four thousand million bits/second.
• The NEN constantly strives to reduce costs, improve the reliability of data transmission, and meet new and evolving mission requirements.
## NEN Frequencies and Bandwidths for NTIA Licensing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Band</th>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Frequency Band (MHz)</th>
<th>Bandwidth (MHz)</th>
<th>Maximum Bandwidth per Transmitter (MHz)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S Uplink</td>
<td>Earth to Space</td>
<td>2025-2110</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>Typically &lt;5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X Uplink</td>
<td>Earth to Space</td>
<td>7190-7235 (Two NEN sites to 7200)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Typically &lt;5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S Downlink</td>
<td>Space to Earth</td>
<td>2200-2290</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X Downlink</td>
<td>Space to Earth, Earth Exploration</td>
<td>8025-8400</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X Downlink</td>
<td>Space to Earth, Space Research</td>
<td>8450-8500</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ka Downlink</td>
<td>Space to Earth</td>
<td>25500 – 27000</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>1500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Near Earth Network (NEN) Upcoming CubeSat Support

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mission</th>
<th>Launch Date (No Earlier Than)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CPOD/PONSFD (A and B)</td>
<td>TBD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOCON 1</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MicroMAS (A and B)</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jefferson High</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CryoCube</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iSAT</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOCON 2</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lunar IceCube</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ArgoMoon</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BioSentinel</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CuPiD</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burst Cube</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RadSat</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TROPICS (9 CubeSats)</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CUTIE</td>
<td>2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSIM</td>
<td>TBD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propulsion Pathfinder (RASCAL)</td>
<td>TBD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kit Cube</td>
<td>TBD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIC/USIP</td>
<td>TBD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NEN Potential Benefits for EM CubeSats

NEN offers “as-is” and upgradable ground system solutions for lunar, L1/L2, and future exploration CubeSat missions that could benefit the EM-1 CubeSat missions

- The NEN may benefit EM-1 CubeSat missions utilizing the IRIS radio in the form of coverage and larger beamwidth
  - NEN ground systems are positioned around the globe and are able to provide significant to full coverage, depending on sites utilized, for CubeSats in Lunar orbit or beyond (e.g., L1/L2 missions)
  - NEN coverage could be utilized to provide higher data rate support to EM-1 CubeSat missions immediately following dispersal from Orion (~35,000 km through 100,000km)
  - Smaller NEN apertures (e.g., 11m), compared to other apertures, provide a larger beamwidth, which can benefit CubeSat missions in the event of navigation/ephemeris uncertainty
  - DSN, can provide complete coverage to lunar CubeSats; however, the NEN, if upgraded, could provide supplemental support to close gaps and provide backup coverage during single DSN coverage times
  - NEN could also be utilized during periods of time when DSN has coverage, but are unable to support any one particular CubeSat due to other commitments (e.g., to another of the nine EM-1 CubeSats being supported by DSN)
The NEN’s use of small apertures provides a larger beamwidth, compared to the larger DSN apertures, which can benefit Lunar CubeSats with uncertain ephemeris data:
- WG1 11m would cover 3.10x the area of a DSN 34m
- APL 18m would cover 1.86x the area of a DSN 34m (NEN looking at obtaining services from APL)

Assumptions:
- Frequency: 8450 MHz
- The Moon’s angular diameter is 0.5 degrees

3 dB Beamwidth for Varying Antenna Diameter*:
- 10m = 0.250 degrees (half of Moon angular diameter)
- 11m = 0.226 degrees
- 13m = 0.191 degrees
- 18m = 0.136 degrees
- 34m = 0.073 degrees

* Not all antenna diameters depicted in graphic
NEN Achievable Data Rates with Representative EM CubeSat Missions (Based on Analysis)

- **NEN would be in a position to support a majority of the discrete IRIS radio downlink rates assuming the NEN implements the upgrade to ensure IRIS downlink compatibility**
  - The IRIS radio does not support a continuous range of data rates, but rather discrete rates (not all possible rates have been tested/verified)

- **Notes/Considerations:**
  - Morehead without cryogenic LNAs was not shown since Morehead is planning to upgrade the asset

- **CubeSat Radio/Antenna Assumptions:**
  - Frequency: 8.45 GHz
  - Modulation = BPSK
  - COTS CubeSat radio: PA output power of 4W
  - COTS antenna with 11 dBi gain @X-band
  - Passive loss of 1 dB

- **General Assumptions:**
  - Acheivable rates assume a 1.3 dB margin
  - Slant range of 405,221 km (Max Lunar Distance)
  - 10 degrees elevation
  - Link availability for propagation effects : 99%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Asset Size</th>
<th>Reference Antenna</th>
<th>Cryogenic LNAs</th>
<th>G/T (dB/K)</th>
<th>Conv. ½ Rates kbps</th>
<th>Turbo 1/6 Rates kbps</th>
<th>NEN Asset Capable of Supporting IRIS Discrete Data Rates (kbps)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11m</td>
<td>WG1</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>30.74</td>
<td>18.7</td>
<td>50.8</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>31.64</td>
<td>23.0</td>
<td>62.5</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13m</td>
<td>SSC Hawaii/ Australia</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>33.32</td>
<td>37.0</td>
<td>100.5</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>34.22</td>
<td>45.5</td>
<td>123.6</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18m</td>
<td>APL</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>34.15</td>
<td>41.0</td>
<td>111.4</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>35.05</td>
<td>50.4</td>
<td>137.1</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21m</td>
<td>Morehead</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>38.15</td>
<td>105.4</td>
<td>237.5</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Includes a Lunar noise effect of 2.9 dB (WG1) and 3.767 dB (SSC). Morehead and APL Lunar Noise effects are approximate.
2 Capabilities are currently untested with the IRIS radio.
## Lunar IceCube Pre-Lunar Capture/Orbit Events

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Start Time</th>
<th>Stop Time</th>
<th>Dur. (min)</th>
<th>Distance (km)</th>
<th>Data Rate</th>
<th>NEN Stations with Coverage of Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Lunar IceCube Deployment Event from SLS

Deployment of Lunar IceCube from SLS

Wallops Coverage (128 kbps)

7 Oct 2018 15:39:56.961
Outbound Lunar Flyby (10 hour event)

Summary: This complete event has single DSN station coverage. Dongara and Hartebeesthoek could be used to provide support during the entire event, except during lunar occultation when Lunar IceCube will be out of contact.
In addition to evaluating the NEN’s ability to support EM-1 CubeSats that will utilize the IRIS Radio, the NEN performed a number of evaluations that may benefit future CubeSats:

– Developed CubeSat radio support requirements to achieve NEN compatibility to be provided to radio vendors

– Identified alternative radios that may offer benefits

– Identified a number of potential antennas for CubeSats to consider
Potential Radios for Lunar and L1/L2 CubeSats

Innoflight® CubeSat S-Band Transceiver (SCR-100)

Tethers SWIFT® Software Defined Radios

APL CORESAT® Frontier Radio Lite

Vulcan®

TIMTER Transmitter

nanoTX Transmitter

nanoPuck Transmitter

Compact RDMS Receiver

Quasonix®
Comparison of Key Differentiating Features – Power Efficiency

![Graph 1: Power In/Out Efficiency for Transceivers with Built-in Amplifiers (top left is better)]

- Tethers Variable
- Vulcan
- Iris

![Graph 2: Power In/Out Efficiency for Transceivers with or minimal Amplifiers (top left is better)]

- Frontier Lite
- InnoFlight
Comparison of Key Differentiating Features – Data Rate, Radiation Tolerance

Maximum Tx Data Rates

- IRIS
- Vulcan
- InnoFlight
- Frontier
- Quasarix
- Tethers

Note: Iris 256 kbps tested; 8 Mbps planned; Tethers w/QPSK=100 Mbps; w/32APSK=300 Mbps possible.

Radiation Tolerance of CubeSat Radios

- IRIS
- InnoFlight
- Frontier
- Tethers

Note: Tethers 100 kRad planned; Vulcan not tested; Quasarix tested for LEO.
NEN Evolution

- NEN is ready today to support CubeSats
- Planned NEN expansions provide increased CubeSat support
- CubeSat radios and NEN receivers achieve high data rates for CubeSat missions over X, S and Ka-band
- NEN is capitalizing on Commercial Service Providers (CSP)/Academic Partnerships including small apertures, large apertures and X-Band uplink
- NEN is investigating streamlining mission planning and integration and test and scheduling activities
Conclusion

- After selection, no charge for pass supports for NASA missions using NASA-owned stations
- Mission Planning (e.g. RFICD, Coverage, Link Analysis, Loading Analysis), no charge prior to mission commitment
  - Mission Planning, Integration and Test (MPI&T) services after mission commitment are negotiable, function of risk versus cost
- Questions – contact Scott Schaire, scott.h.schaire@nasa.gov, 757-824-1120, NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, Near Earth Network Wallops Manager